Calcoin News

QUARTERLY MAGAZINE

of the

California State Numismatic Association

CONTENTS

President's Report	Page	118
French Revolutionary Token Coinage		119
Money of Early French Canada		123
Brockage — King of Mint Errors		125
Librarian's Report		126
Denver ANA Convention		127
Santa Barbara Convention		128
Dr. Emmons Honored		129
Santa Barbara Coin Club		130
Who's Who in California Numismatics		130
California's First Paper Money?		132
Canadian Dot Coins		133
Emergency Monies — Past, Present, Future		134
North of the Tehachapis		136
South of the Tehachapis		138
From the Desk of the Secretary		141
Calendar of Numismatic Events		142
Mormon Notes		143
Index to Calcoin News, Volume 17 — 1963		144

Volume 17, Number 4

FALL, 1963

PRESIDENT'S REPORT By WINN OSBORNE

CONVENTIONS — WILLING WORKERS — AUCTIONS

Plans and preparations for the Santa Barbara convention in November are proceeding according to schedule. I would like to emphasize again that this convention, with the innovation of the convention hall close to but not contained within the usual hotel confines, will help your association officers determine whether the smaller cities of our state, with limited hotel accommodations, can host a convention. It behooves our members in these smaller cities to support our efforts at Santa Barbara.

No organization can be a success without the combined efforts of all its people. I think it would be well to be reminded of President Kennedy's words (substituting of course CSNA for the words "your country"), when he said: "Not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." Through the years I have noticed that when a job had to be done, it was always the same people who came forward and volunteered; or when asked to do a specific job, did so gladly. Can you honestly say that you have done your best for the Association? The continued success of CSNA requires this of all of us.

Just a word about our auctioneers —our present dealers as well as those who conducted auctions in the past. Did you know that it takes these fine people from six months to one year to assemble the material for each auction? That once this material is scheduled for a particular auction and the catalog is printed, that it must be set aside and cannot be sold? Consider the investment that is involved! Also, that when the auctioneers receive consignments, these coins too are tied up, so to speak, by the owners until the auction is completed. Support our auctioneers! If they have material in which you are interested —bid on it and good luck.

See you at Santa Barbara.

AUCTIONEERS

Bids are open for the 1964 auctions to be held in conjunction with the spring Berkeley and fall Disneyland CSNA conventions.

Dates for the Berkeley convention (at the Hotel Claremont) are April 16-19; and for the Disneyland convention, Oct. 22-25.

Separate written bids for each of these two conventions should be submitted promptly to Winn Osborne, CSNA President, 440 Via Val Verde, Montebello, Calif. If possible, these bids should be forwarded in time for consideration by the Executive Board at the November convention at Santa Barbara.

CALCOIN NEWS

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FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY TOKEN COINAGE, 1789-1794

By RUSSELL RULAU, Sidney, Ohio

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PERIOD

The excesses of the French royalty had so impoverished France that by 1788 Louis XVI was reduced to the desperate expedient of calling for the convening of the States-General, the feudal assembly which supposedly represented the nation. The three Estates composed the Clergy, Nobility and Commoners, in that order, each having 300 representatives. It had not met in almost two centuries.

The States-General met in May 1789 after the Third Estate (Tiers Etat), the Commoners, had been increased to 600 delegates. Five weeks of delay followed in which the First and Second Estates refused to sit with them but demanded the age-old privilege of separate assemblies and separate votes.

On June 17, 1789, the Third Estate declared itself the "National Assembly" and invited the other Estates to sit with it. Honore Riquetti de Mirabeau quickly became the leader of the assembly. Other notable members were the king's cousin, Philip, Duc d'Orleans, now styling himself Philippe Egalite (Equality); De Noailles; Abbe Sieyes; Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord; and the Marquis de Condorcet.

The French Revolution had begun in a legislative manner, but quickly the frantic Paris mobs turned reason and order into fury against the old order. The Fall of the Bastille Prison, July 14, 1789, signalled the end of the old order and the beginning of mob rule.

Passing swiftly through a period of constitutional monarchy, France declared itself a republic, Sept. 21, 1792, which commenced Year I of Liberty (L'An I de la Liberte). Not long afterward, Louis XVI was tried as a commoner, "Louis Capet" and beheaded, Jan. 21, 1793.

The early days of the Republic soon merged into the Reign of Terror with the appointment of the Committee of Public Safety, 12 members of the Assembly, and its guillotining arm, the Revolutionary Tribunal. A sadistic monster, Antoine Quentin Fouquier-Tinville, presided over the Tribunal, impartially condemning to death Royalists, moderates and even extremists until after the fall of Robespierre. Fouquier himself was guillotined May 7, 1795.

The leaders of the Third Estate had mainly disappeared by the beginning of the Reign of Terror. Three new factions arose among the republicans—Girondists, or moderates; the Plaine, seeking a middle ground between the two extreme factions; and the Jacobins or Montagnards.

The strongest leaders of the Girondists were Jean Pierre Brissot, Madame Jeanne Roland and the deputies from Gironde Department, Vergniaud, Gaudet and Gensonne. Their fiercest opponents, the Jacobins, proscribed the entire party in June 1793 and all their leaders were guillotined.

Madame Roland's husband, Jean Marie Roland de la Platiere, committed suicide, as did Condorcet later. The guillotine claimed many other victims, including the famed chemist Lavoisier, Andre Chenier, Queen Marie Antoinette, Bailly and "Philip Equality."

The Jacobins, having rid themselves of monarchists, early Republican leaders and Girondists, now were in

full power. Their leaders were Georges Jacques Danton, who controlled the moderate faction of these extremists; Jean Paul Marat, editor of a ferocious revolutionary newspaper and the real leader of the mob; Maximilien Marie Isidore Robespierre, head of the Committee of Public Safety; and Jacques Rene Hebert, leader of the Paris Commune.

After the execution of the Girondist leader Brissot, young Charlotte Corday stabbed Marat to death in his bath, July 13, 1793, and shortly afterward went to "Madame Guillotine."

Robespierre now determined to rid himself of the factions of Danton and Hebert and make himself master of France. Aided by his creatures Saint-Just, Couthon and Fouquier-Tinville, he sent Hebert to the guillotine, March 24, 1794. Danton and Camille Desmoulins followed, April 5, 1794.

Robespierre now was Dictator of France, but a reaction had set in in the Assembly. The dictator himself was arrested and guillotined by the assembly with 30 of his followers, including Saint-Just and Couthon on July 28, 1794. Thus ended the Reign of Terror. Jacobins like Tallien, Barras, Carnot, Fouche, Petion, Billaud-Varennes and Collot d'Herbois had decided France had had its fill of gore.

TOKENS OF THE REVOLUTION

Not well known to American collectors is the small group of private coins uttered in this momentous period of French history. Like all

other socio-political upheavals, it was attended by fiscal insanity and a general scarcity of circulating small change. Private tokens of good copper and silver seemed preferable to the vast quantities of paper "assignats" issued by the government, and a number of private parties issued token coinage at this juncture.

Monneron Brothers of Paris issued the largest number of these. The Monneron tokens were engraved by Augustin Dupre and struck by the famed British token-maker, Matthew Boulton of Birmingham, in 1791-1792.

In the catalogue which follows, we have followed closely the arrangement by P. Ciani, the standard authority on this series. Thus we have not included the 1792 issues of Michael Brezin of Paris (13 types) or of Brun (1 type) which seem to be more in the nature of essays for coins. By excluding Brezin, we probably will raise a few eyebrows among experts in this series, but it has ever been our practice to ignore convention in numismatics in favor of reason.

We make no claim to completeness in the area covered and welcome comments or additions by readers.

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CATALOGUE OF FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY TOKENS
MONNERON FRERES OF PARIS

(C. numbers are those assigned by Ciani. See Bibliography.)

Date	Denomination	Metal	Description
1791	5 Sols	Copper	France, seated on a pedestal, presenting to the Revolutionaries the French Constitution on a tablet. Reverse: Inscription. Date 1791 at 6 o'clock. Edge reads: DEPARTEMENTS. DE. PARIS. DE. RHONE. DE. LOIRE. ET. DU. GARD. (C 147)

1791	5 Sols	Copper	Same, but date 1791 at 10 o'clock. (C 148)
1791	2 Sols	Copper	Liberty seated left, holding a pole surmounted by Liberty cap. Rev: Inscription. Edge reads: BON POUR BORD MARSEIL. LYON ROUEN. NANT ET STRASB. (C 149)
1792	5 Sols	Brass	Similar. On reverse a period after 50L. On edge, two periods after ROUEN. (C 150)
1791	2 Sols	Silver	As last. (C 151)
1791	2 Sols	Copper	As last, but # replaces L after 50. (C 152)
1791	2 Sols	Copper	As Ciani 149, but initials M.R. added on base of column, and 4 illegible lines of inscription added to tablet. Edge reads: BON POUR PARIS BORDEAUX MARSEIL LYON. NANT ET STRASB. (C 153) (A very rare essay)
1792	5 Sols	Copper	Type of Ciani 147. Edge reads: DEPARTEMENS DE PARIS. RHONE ET LOIRE. DU GARD. +c (C 255)
1792	5 Sols	Brass	As last. (C 256)
1792	5 Sols	Copper	As last, but edge reads: DEPARTEMENTS. DE. PARIS. DE. RHONE. DE LOIRE. ET. DU. GARD. (C 257)
1792	5 Sols	Silver	As last. (C 258)

(Above four tokens dated 1792 also read L' AN III. Next seven read 1792 and L' AN IV.)

1792	5 Sols	Copper	Similar to Ciani 257. (Varieties) (C 259)
1792	5 Sols	Brass	As last. (Varieties) (C 260)
1792	5 Sols	Copper	Obverse as Ciani 259. Rev: REVOLUTION FRANCAISE replacing MONNERON FRERES (etc.). Edge reads: BON. POUR. LES. 83. DEPARTEMENTS (C 264)
1792	5 Sols	Brass	As last. (C 265)
1792	5 Sols	Copper	As last, but edge reads: DEPARTEMENS. (C 266)
1792	5 Sols	Copper	Similar, but CINQ-SOLS replacing 5-SOLS. Edge reads: LA. CONFIANCE. AUGMENTE. LA. VALEUR. (C 267)
1792	5 Sols	Copper	As last. Edge reads: DEPARTEMENS DE PARIS. RHONE ET LOIRE. DU GARD. C. (C 268)
1792	5 Sols	Copper	Seated Hercules bending a fascis. Rev: similar to last. Edge as Ciani 267. (C 269-270; 2 vars.)
1792	5 Sols	Silver	As last. (C 271)
1792	5 Sols	Brass	As last. (C 272)
1792	2 Sols	Copper	Type of Ciani 149 but L'AN IV. Rev: Type of Ciani 267 but DEUX-SOLS. Edge as Ciani 267. (C 273)
1792	2 Sols	Copper	Same type, larger lettering. (C 275)
1792	2 Sols	Silver	As last. (C 274)
1792	2 Sols	Copper	Similar, word PATENTE without parentheses. (C 276)
1792	1 Sol	Copper	Type of Ciani 269-270. Rev: As last, but UN-SOL. (C 277)

CAISSE DE BONNE FOI OF PARIS

(Caisse de Bonne Foi, also spelled Foy on some of the tokens, means literally "Counting House of Good Faith".)

1791	3 Sols	Copper	Infant Genius standing atop a swan and a snake, holding pole surmounted by Liberty cap and banner. Rev: Two hands holding a sceptre surmounted by Liberty bonnet. By Jean-Louis Thevenon. (C 154)

1791	3 Sols	Silver	As last. (C 155)
1791	2 Sols 6 Deniers (6 Blancs)	Copper	Helmeted and cuirassed Minerva bust left. Rev: Two hands holding two sceptres surmounted by a single Liberty bonnet. By Montagny. (C 156)
1791	2 Sols 6 Deniers (6 Blancs)	Copper	As last, but NGE of ECHANGE in small letters. (C 157)

CLEMANSON ET CIE. OF LYON

1792	2 Sols	Copper	Fascis surmounted by cupola-shaped Liberty cap. Rev: Inscription. (C 233)
1792	2 Sols	Copper	Fascis surmounted by Liberty cap, flags, cannon and drums. Rev: as last. (C 234)
1792	2 Sols	Yellow Copper	As last. (C 235)

DAIROLANT ET COMP.

1792	10 Sols		Bust of Mirabeau right. Rev: Inscription. By Lorthior. (C 236)

LE CLECH ET COMPIE. OF CLERMONT

1792	10 Sols	Silver	Inscription. Rev: Inscription. (C 237)
L'AN 4 (1792)	10 Sols	Silver	Obverse similar. Rev: X SOLX/X SOLS in center, LE CLECH ET COMPIE CLERMONT DEPT DE L'OISE. (C 238)

LEFEVRE LE SAGE ET COMPIE. OF PARIS

1792	20 Sols	Silver	Liberty seated between 2 columns, a cock atop one, a Liberty cap atop the other. Rev: Inscription. (C 239-244; 6 vars.)
1792	5 Sols	Silver	Crossed cornucopiae beneath Liberty cap. Rev: Inscription. (C 245-247; 3 vars.)

V. GIVRY

Undt (ca 1791)	5 Sols	Copper	Large Fleur-de-Lis, V. GIVRY PASSAGE DU PERON No. 93. Rev: 5 SOLS/ AECHANGER / CONTRE DES / ASSIGNATS (C 158)

BOYERE OF PARIS

1792	1 Sol 6 Deniers	Billon	Crossed fasces in front of pole surmounted by Liberty cap. Rev: Inscription. (C 226)

CAISSE METALIQUE OF PARIS (Boyere)

1792	18 Deniers	Billon	Crossed fasces in front of pole surmounted by Liberty cap. Rev: Inscription. (C 227)
1792	18 Deniers	Yellow Copper	As last. (C 228)
1792	18 Deniers	Billon	Crossed saber and branch in front of pole surmounted by Liberty cap. Rev: As last. (C 229)
1792	18 Deniers	Silver	As last. (C 230)
L'AN 4 (1792)	(18 Deniers)	Billon	Mule of obverse of 227 and 229. (C 231)

CAISSE POPULAIRE OF PARIS (Boyere)

1792	18 Deniers	Silver	Similar to Ciani 227 but CAISSE POPULAIRE for CAISSE METALLIQUE. (C 232)

POTTER OF PARIS (name not on all tokens)

1792	20 Sols	Silver	A LA / MANUFACTURE / DE / PORCELAINE / RUE / DE CRUSSOL / A PARIS/ 1792 Rev: Inscription. (C 248)
1972	20 Sols	Silver	Same, but error "1972". (C 249)

1792	10 Sols	Silver	A LA / MANUFACTURE / DE / PORCELAINE / RUE / DE CRUSSOL / POTTER / 1792 Rev: B. P./10 SOLS/PAYABLE/EN/ ASSIGNATS/DE 50# (C 251)
1792	10 Sols	Silver	Obverse similar. Rev: 10 SOLS/BON POUR /PAYABLE / AVUE EN/ASSIGNATS/DE 50# (C 250)
1792	7 Sols	Silver	Similar to Ciani 251. (C 252)
1792	5 Sols	Silver	Similar. (C 253)
1792	5 Sols	Silver	A LA MANUFACTURE DE PORCELAINE / RUE / DE/CRUSSOL/A PARIS/ 1792 Rev: B. P./5 SOLS/AECHANGER/ EN/ASSIGNATS/DE 50# (C 254)

P. F. FONTENILLIAT (Issues circa 1794-95)

Undt	10 Centimes	Copper	FABRIQUE DU VAST / 10 / CENT. / P. F. FONTENILLIAT Rev: Blank. (C 442)
Undt	5 Centimes	Copper	Similar but 5/CENT. (C 443)

MONEY OF EARLY FRENCH CANADA

The early history of the currency of Canada, from the time of the first settlements until Confederation, is the story of a polyglot currency, and the involved difficulties of determining exchange ratings for the various coins and pieces. To these were added the problems posed by a chronic and prolonged shortage of specie of all denominations.

During the sixteenth century the rising standard of living in Europe made a market for furs, which were obtained from the Indians by French merchant adventurers entirely by barter. Beads, bracelets and other trinkets which appealed to the Indians, blankets, kettles, swords, knives, cloth and articles of clothing and various other useful commodities were exchanged directly for the furs. There were no permanent settlements at this time and the traders returned to France after completing their transactions.

As commerce grew and competition increased, certain interests in France were successful in obtaining monopolies of the fur trade on the condition that they would undertake to colonize the area and support missionary enterprises. However, the small numbers of colonists who were first settled at Quebec were not permitted to trade with the Indians or with one another. Nor were they permitted to manufacture articles for sale which might compete with the wares of the company holding the monopoly. Neither could they send to or receive anything from France. They were compelled to dispose of their surplus produce to the company and receive goods in return. The need for a medium of exchange was therefore still very limited, and was met mainly by the beaver skin, which enjoyed universal acceptance. It is interesting to note that later the Hudson's Bay Company brass token, which was called the "Made Beaver", and was equal in value to the prime pelt of a beaver, was the unit of currency in the fur trade for many years.

These monopolies lasted until the middle of the seventeenth century when the trading privileges were passed to the people of Canada. This change meant that the colonists were free to take part in all kinds of commercial transactions and emphasized the need for a convenient monetary unit. This was met by adoption of the currency then in circulation in France, and which consisted of gold and silver louis, livres, crowns, francs, sols marquez, liards and deniers. Nevertheless, currency remained very scarce, and at one time wheat at current market prices was made legal tender, despite the difficulties and hindrances to trade inherent in its fluctuating value.

During the latter half of the seventeenth century a flourishing illicit fur

trade was carried on by the French with the English and Dutch merchants in New England, and the payment received in such transactions resulted in the introduction of the Spanish silver dollar (which was to become one of the most important coins ever to circulate in Canada) as well as a heterogeneous assortment of other coins from England, France, Spain, Portugal and Mexico.

In 1670, in response to the constant demand for currency in the overseas possessions, five and fifteen sol silver pieces were struck by Louis XIV of France for circulation in the colonies under jurisdiction of the West India Company. The 15 sol pieces had a current value in Canada of about one penny, and 20 sols made one livre. In order to keep these coins in circulation in the colonies it was decreed that they were not to be taken to France under pain of confiscation and punishment. The silver sols were followed by copper coins of nine deniers in 1721 and 1722, and a quantity of this copper money was sent to Canada to be put into circulation in connection with the purchase of furs. The people, who were not used to making payments in copper money, refused to accept the coins and they were returned to France within a short time.

Foreign coins were officially recognized in 1681, but it was stipulated by ordinance that they should pass by weight. Since some means were again required so as to prevent these coins from leaving the colony, they were given the one-third increase in value which custom had previously established for French currency.

A few years later one of the earliest forms of fiat money in the Western world was introduced into New France. The "card money" as it came to be known, was not intended primarily to meet the lack of circulating media so much as it was an expedient on the part of the French Intendant to meet the pay of the garrison soldiers while awaiting a supply of funds from France. At this time the supplies of money for Canada were provided from France in the early part of each year, for that year only, and did not usually arrive until late in the summer. The consequence was that when supplies ran out there was nothing at the command of the Intendant with which to meet expenses of the first six months of the following year.

In 1685 a combination of circumstances led to the early exhaustion of supplies. An issue of paper money seemed to be called for, but the colony was not at that time equipped with paper and the machinery for the production of notes. The Intendant hit upon the ingenious idea of requisitioning all the packs of cards possessed by the troops. The cards were cut in quarters and the amount each represented was written on its face. They were signed by the Governor and the Intendant himself who thus produced a form of paper money difficult to forge, resistant to wear and well suited to the needs of the moment. The inhabitants were then ordered to accept the card money with the promise that it would be redeemed when the supply of funds arrived from France. This promise appears to have been honored, as "card money" became exceedingly popular. The expedient was resorted to on several subsequent occasions and at one time "card money" constituted the chief currency of Canada. It lasted in one form or another until well past the middle of the eighteenth century and though efforts were made again and again to suppress this form of currency we find, as late as the middle of the eighteenth century, evidence of ordinances relating to increases in issue.

About 1730, when it was found that "card money" was insufficient to meet the needs of the community for a circulating medium a separate form of paper money called "ordonnances" was issued. These "ordonnances" were simply government promissory notes payable on demand. They were usually drawn for large amounts and therefore of limited use in everyday transactions. So the practice developed of surrendering them to the official to whom they were ultimately to be presented and of receiving in exchange receipts and notes of smaller and more convenient denominations. The financial pressures of the Seven Years War led to larger and larger issues of these "ordonnances" so that by 1760 it was estimated that the value outstanding amounted to some 80 million livres.

With the cession of Canada to the British, the "card money" and other

(Cont'd on Page 126)

France First Empire, 5 francs
Normal obverse Brockage obverse
Photography by Clifford Kenison, Redlands

Brockage – King of Mint Errors

By CHARLES G. COLVER, Covina

BROCKAGE (allied to breakage): A coin imperfectly struck, applied especially to a coin struck on one side only. This is usually caused by a coin jamming in the die, thus interfering with the impression of succeeding coins.

With the present day enthusiasm for collecting mint errors, one wonders why there isn't more publicity over the brockage. In fact, a survey shows that the majority of collectors have not even heard of this spectacular mint error. Referring to Webster, we find brockage means "rubbish, refuse, scrap, broken piece, an imperfectly minted coin." Now, with a definition like this, it should be a natural for a modern day collection of "mint errors."

We feel that many modern mint errors are the product of some basement machine shop rather than a U. S. mint mishap. The explanation of how a true brockage is made will show that it would be most difficult, if not impossible, to duplicate outside the mint.

First we must realize that the working die for a coin will be the exact opposite of the finished product. In other words, the raised part of the coin design would be depressed on the die, and the lettering would appear backward on the die. Now assume that a coin has just been pressed between the dies but the mechanism which is supposed to feed it out and make room for the next planchet does not function. The new blank is then fed in with the previously minted coin and the dies close upon both. One side of the new planchet receives the regular die impression, but the other side is pressed against the previously struck coin and not against the die itself. The result is a double faced coin, because both sides receive either the obverse or reverse design depending upon which side of the die the original coin was stuck in. Generally it is the reverse which sticks, making an obverse brockage the more common.

Now here is the point which makes the brockage different from any other mint product. The side which was struck against the other coin will receive a reversed incused impression just like the design of the original working die. The lettering will be backward, appearing as if it were read looking into a mirror.

To reproduce a brockage outside the mint would be almost impossible.

If anything other than a blank planchet were used, the original design underneath would show through. A polished off planchet could easily be detected by light weight. Also, if a regular coin were pressed against another to receive an impression and the other side were not confined by a matching die, the result would be a flattened appearance making it a tell tale of skulduggery.

With present mint machinery, a modern brockage would be most unusual, but it could happen. The occurence among early U. S. copper coins is quite common. Many coins of various sizes, metals and countries appear as brockages during the last century. Even the ancients of Rome and Greece had their minting problems. They produced numerous errors including brockages.

Generally, these unusual freaks are not expensive. Every collection should contain at least one piece.

(Continued from Page 124)

paper was ordered withdrawn and an agreement was made for its redemption by France, at a fraction of the face value. The terms of the agreement were never fully carried out and much of the paper became worthless. It was largely because of the failure to redeem this paper money that the people of Canada resisted all the early efforts to establish banks of issue under authority of the government.

Reprint from the article "From Wampum to Bank Notes", January 1963 issue of Commercial Letter, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

CHASE MANHATTAN BANK NEWS RELEASES

The Zoo spent about six weeks during June and July at Rockefeller Center, New York City. Lions, owls, winged horses, bears and pigs were among those present. Yes—on display at the Bank's Money Museum were coins, some dating back to about 600 B.C. This was but a small part of the collection owned by the bank.

The Bank's Money Museum has recently re-opened, after an extensive remodeling project. The museum has two galleries—one for special displays and the other for the permanent collection. It is open from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday; admission free.

Vernon L. Brown, who joined the staff of the museum in 1931 (at which time it was under direction of the late Farran Zerbe), and who was appointed curator in 1939, has recently retired as curator of the Money Museum.

Money and music joined hands in an exhibit entitled "There's Money in Music," which opened at the Bank's Money Museum, Aug. 6. Displayed are sheet music of popular songs mentioning money, together with appropriate coins or currency. Some of the titles are "Pennies From Heaven," "Ten Cents a Dance" and "Jimmy Had a Nickel." A snag was hit in the song "I Found a Million Dollar Baby in a 5 and 10 Cent Store"—as the bank was unable to match the currency mentioned.

—CSNA—

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Please add the following books to your library list—

B-6	Becker, Thomas W.	Pagcant of World Commemorative Coins
H-3	Humphreys, H. Noel	The Coin Collector's Manual, Vol. 1
K-16	Kosoff, A.	Swcyd Collcction
P-2	Polish Numismatic Ncws	Six Issues, 1961-62

We wish to thank **Winn Osborne** and **Abe Kosoff** for their donations to the library. Kosoff's beautifully bound copies of his famous sales constitute a prominent part of our library.

DOROTHY BEAULIEU

DENVER ANA CONVENTION

A BROAD MINDED VIEW

BY A NARROW MINDED CALIFORNIAN

Denver, with its western hospitality, proved to be a splendid location for the August 1963 **ANA convention,** and it can be recorded that the convention was a complete success, thanks to the hard work of the general chairman **Dan Brown.** (We thought he was a **CSNA** member, but do not find his name on our membership list!)

Registration was more than 8000, with 48 states and four foreign countries being represented. Colorado lead in registrations—but **California** was second.

Election of Officers again proved that **California** is the leading state numismatically, and that **CSNA** is the leading regional organization. Elected were—

President—P. K. Anderson, Oklahoma
1st Vice President — Matt Rothert, Arkansas
2nd Vice President—Herbert M. Bergen, California
Members of the Board—Charles Johnson, California; **Harold Klein,** Illinois; **Ralph Cleaver,** Colorado

California is proud that all the above are **CSNA members.** (Other officers elected are non-CSNA members.)

The Educational Program, moderated by **Harold Klein (CSNA member),** was well enjoyed by about 600 persons. The four speakers were **Dr. Charles Leich** of Indiana; **Mrs. Elvira Clain-Stefanelli** of Virginia; and our own **Bryan Burke** and **Jack Ogilvie,** both CSNA members. The four panel members remained in the room, after completion of the formal program, to answer questions — and were there almost an hour, so interested were those in attendance.

The **exhibits** were beautiful, professional and expensive, many containing coins of the greatest rarity. There were 81 competitive exhibitors, and 9 with non-competitive exhibits. **Virginia Culver** brought back to **California** the B. P. Wright award for her exonumia display. The exhibit room was crowded most of the time, and many of those persons attending the convention spent more time viewing the displays than at the bourse tables.

The **bourse** was comprised of 101 dealers; 17 of these being from **California.** The dealers seemed more jovial than usual—though maybe this outward display was to make up for the sad business most of them claimed (as is usual at most conventions) to be doing!

San Diego has put in a bid for a future ANA convention to be held in that **California** city.

Herb Bergen and **Alan K. Craig,** both **Californians,** received honorable mention from the **Heath Literary Award** judges for their articles in the Numismatist.

Alfred D. Hoch, another **Californian,** was appointed editor of the **Token and Medal Society's Journal,** succeeding **Russell Rulau,** a **CSNA** member.

In **National Coin Week** competition, **Redding Numismatic Society** received a second prize in class C club entries; and **Sid Marks,** another **CSNA** member, won top honors for individual participants.

At a social hour of the **Exonumists,** Saturday afternoon, a **Californian** would have felt at home. More than half of those in attendance were from the **Golden State.**

Not to overlook another **CSNA** member—**Ralph "Curly" Mitchell** was **emcee** of the **Saturday night banquet,** which he handled in his inimitable style.

All those from **California** who attended, and particularly our **CSNA members,** may be proud of the showing made by them. Congratulations.

It was very nice of the ANA to put on this convention—which from the above report appears to have been primarily for the benefit of those persons attending from **California.**

* * *

Editor's Note — The **name** of the **"Narrow Minded Californian,"** who wrote this article? None other than **Bryan O. Burke Jr.,** our own **CSNA curator.**

SANTA BARBARA CONVENTION

California State Numismatic Association, originally formed in Santa Barbara in 1949, will return to the "Queen of the Missions" city for its 33rd semi-annual convention, November 7-10, 1963.

This will be the third convention to be held by **CSNA** in Santa Barbara, and the second one to be hosted by **Santa Barbara Coin Club.**

The Exhibit Building, Earl Warren Showgrounds (pictured above), just north of Santa Barbara on Highway U.S. 101, will be headquarters. Here will be housed the bourse, exhibits, forum, business meetings and the many other features incident to the convention. There is ample parking on the showgrounds. The convention hall has an excellent restaurant, serving hot and cold foods, so one need not leave the premises when hungry.

There are more than 30 first-class motels and restaurants on State Street, within five minutes driving time of the showgrounds. A shuttle bus will take all registered members and guests to and from their motels on a regular schedule—and "for free."

Among the usual activities will be the popular Don-Lew-Laine bid board auction, the Friday night forum, Saturday morning officers' breakfast and Saturday night banquet. Other activities have been planned and will be announced at the convention.

The ladies will not be overlooked—a fashion show, a guided tour of the beautiful city including its residential district, the waterfront, and the University of California at Santa Barbara campus. (The men, of course, are invited to take these tours.) Also, for the ladies a lounge has been set aside inside the convention building for their exclusive use.

Hotel and motel reservations may be handled directly by the individual, either prior to or after arriving Santa Barbara. Or, if desired, Mrs. Grace Dively, 11 East de la Guerra Street, Santa Barbara, will handle these details. (Request for motel or hotel space must be received by her prior to Oct. 15.)

All bourse dealers and exhibitors are reminded of the CSNA ban on unmarked copies. This ban appeared in the previous issue of Calcoin News and reads: "CSNA bans the sale, exhibit or advertising at any of its functions, or in any of its publications, of copies, replicas, restrikes and/or any other reproductions by any method of coins, medals, tokens, paper money or paper money substitutes produced since 1950 which are not uniface or stamped with store card on one side or deeply incused with the proper designation of the word copy, restrike, replica or other appropriate word."

Every effort will be made by the general chairman, **Harry Kaplun,** and his various committees to make this convention an outstanding and memorable one.

Chairmen are—

General Chairman, Harry Kaplun, P.O. Box 905, Santa Barbara.

Bourse Chairman, Don Jurgensen, 15 Country Club Drive, Santa Barbara.

Secretary, Mrs. Gwendolyn J. Sentis, 2019 Mountain Ave., Santa Barbara.

Exhibits and Awards, Ray Bower, P.O. Box 291, Ojai.

Hospitality and Publicity, Robert Barber.

Treasurer and Photography, Federico Claveria.

Security, Joel Honey.

Ladies Entertainment, Mrs. Pat Schuette.

Registration, Rudy Wukasch.

Electrician, Ray Woodhouse.

Librarian and Historian, Herbert Seidler.

See you all at Santa Barbara.

THEY'RE REALLY SHOP CHOPS

The "chopping" of trade dollars of the western world began in China around 1770. The greed of opportunists from many nations led to the counterfeiting and debasement of the most respected trade pieces, placing each coin under suspicion until proven good. Due to the lack of a firm governmental control or any central banking facility, merchants were obliged to guarantee authenticity of coins they dispensed.

Chalmers, in his "The History of Currency in the British Colonies," points out that no Chinese would "take back a dollar on which his stamp cannot be pointed out." This explains the quantity of chops on many coins. Chalmers also reported that the practice of chopping dollars was limited to the province of Canton. Chops are found, however, from Japan and other outer islands.

Coins used in Oriental trade and subject to these chops came from Great Britain, Japan, France, Austria. all of the American viceroyalties of Spain (Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, etc.), and the United States. A collection of chop-marked coins could form an extensive group of numisma spanning two centuries and several continents.

The word "Chop" (which may be traced back in European languages as far as 1537) comes from the Kindi "chhap."

—INTERCOIN, February, 1963

DR. EMMONS HONORED

Dr. Calvert L. Emmons, founder and president emeritus of CSNA, has been awarded the first honorary degree ever given by Upland College. He received an Honorary Bachelor of Humanities Degree at the college's 43rd annual commencement last June.

The college president, Dr. John Z. Martin, presented the diploma to Dr. Emmons for his many years of service to the community and state.

Dr. Emmons came to the Upland-Ontario area in 1914. He became a charter member of San Bernardino County Tuberculosis Society, and is still active in its programs. He is a member of the county's medical society, and has served nine years as a California State medical counselor for the first district. He was health officer of Ontario for more than 40 years, and helped to establish the Ontario Health Department. He also served as health officer for the City of Upland. He is currently on the medical staff at San Antonio Community Hospital, Upland, and has served also for two years on the Ontario City Council.

COINS FOR BUTTONS

Silver and gold coins, minted in Argentina in 1867, were made so they could be worn as buttons.

VIRGINIA ISSUE

The earliest Indian medal of the 13 original colonies, of which there is any record, was given by Virginia.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB

Your Host — November, 1963

After having attended several CSNA conventions, **Elmar Kluth** and his wife, **Mildred,** decided the time had come for Santa Barbara to have a coin club.

The first meeting of 12 interested persons was held March 7, 1956; and on March 19, the club was organized with 10 members. Several of these persons are still active in the club. In November 1956, membership had increased to 25 persons; and today is about 140.

While still an infant, SBCC was host to the CSNA convention in Santa Barbara in November 1956, and did an excellent job.
first coinarama; which was so suc-
first coinerama; which was so successful that it has been an annual affair since.

Now, with one CSNA convention and five local coinaramas behind it, SBCC is well versed in the knowledge of the intricate details involved in handling such affairs—and is looking forward to November when again it will be host to the CSNA convention. But—while the second time for SBCC to be host club, it is the third time CSNA has honored the city of Santa Barbara with its conventions. The other time? November 1951.

All members of the Santa Barbara Coin Club welcome the California State Numismatic Association members to Santa Barbara in November, for what is hoped will be one of the most successful and interesting conventions yet held by our state organization.

Who's Who In California Numismatics

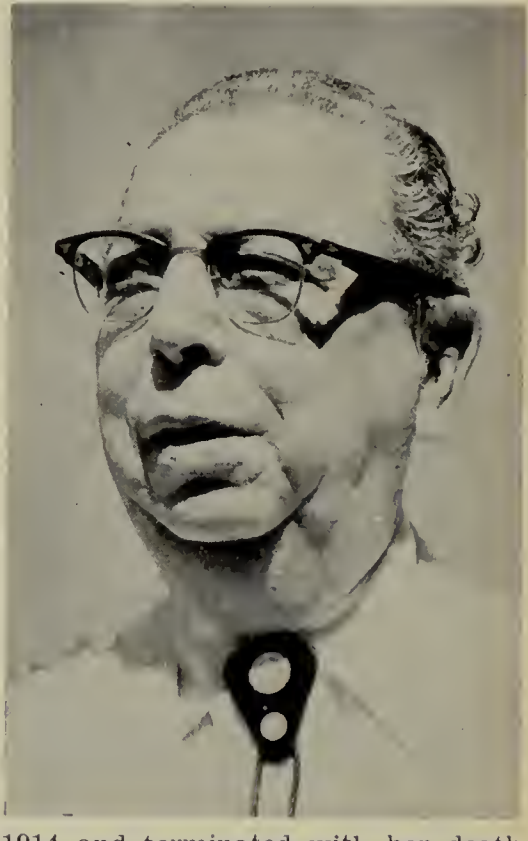
HARRY L. KAPLUN

By R. G. McARTHUR

Would you like to be written up in Who's Who? It's quite easy; just have yourself appointed general chairman of a CSNA convention! The subject of this article is general chairman of the coming Santa Barbara convention, Nov. 7-10, 1963.

Harry L. Kaplun was born July 27, 1892, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was educated in the public schools of that city. At the tender age of 8 years, he received a scholarship to the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, and thus began a long and highly successful musical career. He specialized in the violin and cello, with particular emphasis on the latter instrument.

While studying at the conservatory Harry met Grace Portune, a pianist and an outstanding musician in her own right. Their marriage began in 1914 and terminated with her death in 1953. A daughter, Cheric, presently makes her home in Santa Barbara.



Harry began his professional career as a member of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, playing with them from 1913 to 1915. He traveled with Redpath, as concert cellist, throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. Needless to say, he has many interesting tales to tell of the trials and tribulations of traveling in those days.

Kaplun was attracted to California by a job as cello soloist at Grauman's Million Dollar Theatre in Los Angeles. In 1918, the Kapluns moved to Santa Barbara, where what was intended as a six months stay became "45 wonderful years." Harry is "just as pleased with the city and area as when he first came in 1918." Here he was employed as cellist with a string quartet at the old and now famous Arlington and Potter hotels, and with the orchestra of the well known "Flying A" movie studio. From 1918 until 1941, Kaplun served as an instrumental teacher and as director of music for the secondary schools of Santa Barbara.

"Feeling that it was time for a change," in 1941 Harry resigned from the city school position. As he and his wife had always collected antiques, he launched an entirely new career with the opening of an antique store (Kaplun's Authentic Antiques), which he still operates. Incidentally, and as a hobby, Harry has become well known in the Santa Barbara area as a "Mr. Fixit" of musical instruments, china and glass objects, cuckoo clocks, etc.

A few years ago, as a sideline, he became interested in coins and now the antiques are "playing second fiddle." Harry was one of the seven charter members of the Santa Barbara Coin Club, founded in 1957. He has been the general chairman of all of its annual coin shows, which have been highly successful. He is well known in numismatic circles and attends many coin shows and conventions in the California area. Although his collecting specialty is buffalo nickels, he has won blue ribbons with fractional currency displays.

Kaplun has been an active member of the Masonic Fraternity for 37 years, and for the past 12 years has been a member of the Advisory Council of Demolay. Aside from being fascinated with gadgets, he is quite handy with a hammer and saw. His other hobbies include deep sea fishing, collecting antique jewelry, and the invention and perfection of furniture and silver polishes.

I sincerely hope that the above enumerated activities have not caused Harry to entirely forsake his music and that he will at least favor us with a few selections at the convention.

POTATOES AS CURRENCY

Potatoes are now used as the standard currency in certain remote agricultural districts of Poland, since the value of the potato fluctuates less than that of paper money. In the district around Grodno, for instance, the American Red Cross reports all the local help employed in warehousing or in the activities of the field units are renumerated in a weekly wage of potatoes.

—The Numismatist, December 1920

A recent report stated "The club president then introduced the head table."

Report failed to mention what the table had to say!

BRITISH RUPEES MELTED

British raj rupees have reached the "melting point" and thousands have been poured into furnaces in Lucknow, northern India, in recent months.

Coins issued during the reigns of Victoria, Edward VII and George V are included among the victims of spiraling silver prices, which have doubled the nominal value of the coins.

—Coin World, Feb. 15, 1963

RUSSIANS REFORM

Peter the Great did not overlook the Russian coinage system when he modernized and reorganized his country during early 1700.

HAS CALIFORNIA'S FIRST ATTEMPT AT PAPER MONEY BEEN REVEALED?

By FRED R. MARCKHOFF, Elgin, Illinois

What might prove to be the first attempt at paper money usage in California has recently come to light. Unfortunately the point may never be provable unless a fully signed and dated specimen turns up.

However, to an experienced collector of obsolete notes, each note tells a story. The story of this uncut sheet, particularly in regard to its being issued prior to the Miners' Bank note issue of March 1, 1849, is as follows:

It could not have originated prior to July, 1847, when the name of the town Yerba Bucna was changed to San Francisco. Actually, the size of the denominations on the notes would in themselves indicate origin after the discovery of gold in 1848, inasmuch as there was no need for these high denominations previous to that event.

Notes identical to those illustrated exist in a 3 note uncut sheet form, on an eastern bank. Denominations, however, were $1—$1—$2, which would indicate this San Francisco sheet came as a $20—$20—$50 issue, as the identical vignettes on the top two notes of the sheet would in each case require their denominations to be alike also.

In tracing clues provided by features on the notes, the most important is the vignette signed "P. Maverick." For this reveals its creation around the early 1820s, as Maverick was one of the earliest engravers. This very early origin of the vignettes, however, does not pertain to the age of the note itself. The Maverick and other early vignettes were used on many notes through the

1830s. But, by the early 1840s newer vignettes of improved technique and design had replaced them. The original engraver still could sell his stock of notes bearing these early vignettes to stationers or small printing firms in quantity for resale. The identifying imprint of the engraving company had been removed and the notes had no denominational numerals.

Small firms, merchants, etc., purchased these note "blanks" in any quantity desired to provide themselves with circulating scrip. The denomination and name of city, etc., were added by the local printer if desired. No regulation forbidding such practices existed in those days to be sure.

The foregoing reveals the early origin of this San Francisco uncut sheet. All evidence points to it being brought to California by a gold-seeking printer or merchant from the east, as part of his unused portion of note "blanks" purchased and partially used as much as ten years before. This is a logical conclusion in view of the fact that their purchase would have been difficult by the very late 1840s.

The money shortage in California evidently brought out these "blanks" from some trunk without much delay. The word "San Francisco" and the denominational numerals were added. Their crudeness in comparison to the printing of the vignettes indicates lack of facilities and experience in this type of work. One of the several private presses or that of the newspaper no doubt performed this service in San Francisco. Time and expense would have prohibited a trip east for these few words.

The favorable case for these notes being earlier in usage than those of the Miners' Bank rests not only on the long fourteen month period between discovery of gold and the March, 1849, date on the Miners' Bank notes, but also on the premise that the small additional printing this uncut sheet required could have been done in a few days and the notes thus made available for circulation immediately afterward, at any time within that fourteen month period.

Possibly some day a dated note of this or some other similar issue will be found to confirm the belief that there was issuance of currency in California before the March 1, 1849, date of the Miners' Bank notes, fourteen months after the discovery of gold by James Marshall.

Canadian Dot Coins

Because of his reign's brevity, no Canadian coins appeared bearing Edward VIII's (the Duke of Windsor) likeness and titles. However, a late 1936 demand developed for more cents, ten cents, and twenty-five cent pieces. Following the King's abdication in November of that year, it became necessary to destroy the dies under preparation for his coinage and begin new ones for King George VI. Delay in issue of the new coins lasted for some months; in the meantime, demand for the denominations specified was met by a re-issue from George V dies for 1936. To distinguish these strikings from the regular ones —so we are told—a small hole was drilled near the lower edge of their reverse die surface in order to produce a small hemisphere or "dot" of metal on the coin. With the cent, this dot occurs just below its date. On ten cent and twenty-five cent pieces, it is under the bow tying their reverse's wreath. On all three denominations the dot's dimensions correspond pretty well with those of pearls in arches of the crown above.

While the 1936 dot twenty-five cent piece is scarce enough today, especially in uncirculated state, the cent and ten cent coins of that series are excessively rare. This situation has never been explained to the public's satisfaction. As the minting from 1936 dies in early 1937 was fairly large, the usual theory presumes that

the hole on the die soon filled up, leaving hardly the trace of a dot upon the two smaller coins. This solution, in our view, scarcely merits serious attention because the Royal Canadian Mint regularly inspects dies utilized for coining, to be sure that metallic debris does not clog them or mar essential details. Whatever the truth concerning all that, the dots in question had no official mention in 1937s Royal Canadian Mint Report and seem to have remained unnoticed by collectors until about 1938.

Because the two smaller denomination dot pieces for 1936 are so rare (Charlton's 1962 Standard Catalogue mentions four ten cent specimens as known, and only eight of the cents), more and more forgeries keep arriving to beguile the unwary. Normally, the recognition of false dots is simple: the faker makes them less than perfect hemispheres, too large, or off-centre. Certainly, bogus items sporting an incuse hold instead of a dot should deceive no one. Remember: the dot on a genuine specimen comes exactly in the centre of its field, and is perfectly round. Minute dimensions and low relief, also, will help protect it from ordinary wear.
—Santa Barbara Coin Club Newsette (from Canadian Numismatic Association Journal)

EMERGENCY MONIES--PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE

By VIRGINIA CULVER, Arcadia

The collection of emergency monies of our country has a rightful and extremely interesting place in our numismatics of today. Any money or medium of exchange which was not authorized by the United States government fits into this classification. Some of the monies were authorized by state governments before our national government functioned. Some arose through the ingenuity of our American people, but all of it carries history and intrique which is not found in our regular United States coinage of today.

The early colonists had a very hard time carrying on their business pursuits without any official coinage. Thus, we find a tremendous variety of monies in use. The native Indians already present in this country used wampum and so the colonists carried on thcir fur trade with them using this media. It was accepted by grocers and used to buy commodities for the early settlers. The valuation of a wampum bead varied with the color of the bead and also with the locality in which it was used. As time went on and more trade was carried on with foreign merchants, the valuation declined. It is intcrcsting to note that a wampum factory existed in Park Ridge, N. J., operated by the Campbell Brothers until the middle of the nineteenth century. Beaver skins, deer skins, bear skins and even tobacco were used.

Mexican money was naturally plentiful and circulated with sanction until 1857. The romance of the Spanish milled dollar, known as the pillar dollar or piece of eight, along with its fractional parts is known to all of you. Money from the mother country, England, was found in use and many of the early tokens and state cent coinage were patterned after hers.

Continental currency is a part of our hobby which should attract the collector interested in the early history of our colonies eventually evolving themselves into our United States. These paper monies paved the way for the financing of our first war, and were the forerunners of many other issues of emergency monies of our country during times of need and stress to come. They were issued in what may seem strange denominations to us—1/6 of a dollar, 1/3 of a dollar, ½ of a dollar, ⅔ of a dollar, $1, $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $20, $30, $35, ctc.—but because of their cmergency nature, they had to cover the basic nccds of the colonists without the use of changc and becausc most

of the people were accustomed to the British money system.

The 19th century far surpasses any yet in terms of the issuance of emergency monies. There is enough variety and intrigue to satisfy all numismatists. There are all kinds and all types and the times of stress of our country were periodic: the War of 1812, the Hard Times period of 1837, the Civil War, the Panic of 1873, and the silver fight of 1896, are just a few.

Hard Times tokens made their appearance in 1837 when President Jackson was having his differences with the United States bank. This discrepancy makes interesting reading and the tokens of this period are an insight into politics and living in that day. They are the size of our large cent, as was current then, and are grouped as advertising cards and politicals.

The most climactic culmination of emergency monies lies in the time of the Civil War, the war between our own States. At no time in our country's history has the ingenuity and emotion of our people been so taxed. The advent of this internal strife dashed the nation's economy into abyss. Our government specie was more valuable for its metallic content than for its intrinsic value. Small change was hoarded and used melted for the war effort. The perplexing problem of carrying on business was met in many ways by our adroit and shrewd ancestors. The postage stamp became a medium of exchange. Because of its sticky tendencies in one's pocket, John Gault of Boston met the situation by devising a round metal frame or case for holding postage stamps with a thin mica covering. This device was short-lived and perfect specimens today command a high price.

A more practical answer to the proprietor's change problem was the issuance of small tokens, the size of our then current cent known simply as Civil War Tokens or "Copperheads." These fascinating metallic discs satisfy the most avaricious collector, because of the infinite variety. They are generally classified into two groups — the politicals and the store cards. It is believed that those merchants who could not afford to carry their own advertising, on the reverse, bought the political type for their use. These tokens may be found in copper, brass, white metal, nickel, German silver, zinc, copper-nickel, silver plated copper, gold plated copper, lead, hard rubber and silver. There are tokens from 8252 merchants in 393 towns in 23 different states and approximately 1,500 varieties of political tokens.

Sutler's, men who were commissioned by the government to travel with and sell to the soldiers of the Civil War his needs, were forced to issue their own tokens and paper scrip for making change in his mobile store. However, one might construe his motives for using his own token coinage as a shrewd business move also. When the Yankee soldier bought his shaving needs, stationery or candy from the sutler and presented his army pay check to him for payment, by giving the soldier change in his own private tokens, the poor soldier was unable to redeem them elsewhere!

The Civil War token readily gained acceptance, because most were the size of the Indian cent and were deceptively similar in design. And so we benefit at times from emergencies, as these tokens proved to the United States mint director that the thin bronze planchets were acceptable to the general public, and because of them the 1863 regular issue Indian Head cent was made with this type planchet rather than the heavier, more expensive copper-nickel metal used previously.

We could not complete the emergency monies of the Civil War period without alluding to Confederate currency. This is also a field by itself, and one in which variety is paramount.

In 1874 Dana Bickford suggested to the mint director an answer to the money barriers in foreign countries. His suggestion is known as the Bickford dollar, about the size of our half-dollar, made in aluminum with a small copper plug inserted. This one coin carried the equivalents of six different countries, allowing its use freely in all six countries. It can only be theorized what might have happened had this plan been accepted.

Game counters became prominent in usage in our country in the 19th century having been used centuries

before for reckoning and counting. Some of these counters carry advertising and California is the only state to have her own counters. One can invision the '49 gold miner coming to the big metropolis of San Francisco to stake his claim of a rich mine in the Mother Lode on the outcome of a poker hand.

The 20th century to date appears to be one of extremes. We have enjoyed the greatest prosperity and suffered the worst depression. We have engaged in two world wars and yet have the best facilities by which we can be friendly and helpful toward other nations. In 1933 our nation suffered its worst depression. Emergency monies were issued by state governments to combat the complete stop of business. Men were paid in state scrip to be honored by all businesses. Clearing house scrip again made its appearance after the panic of 1907. Even wooden tokens were issued by states such as Washington.

OPA tokens can be classified as emergency monies, for without them one could not purchase his everyday needs which were being hoarded in the all out war effort. Military posts issued chits and scrip for money, both in this country and at our outposts.

The idea of states having their own taxes to increase their revenue evolved in the 20th century and tokens and paper stamps met this emergency of paying the tax by the consumer.

Who can tell what the emergency money of the future may be? When it will appear? And whether its use will be in our country, our world, our planet or interplanetary? Will it be based on something precious known today, or will it be something unknown that numismatists of the future will collect with pride because it is part of our American heritage?

(All rights reserved by the author.)

NEWS, VIEWS AND WHOS

North of the Tehachapis

By DENNIS OLSWANG

Northern California news of numismatic interest, whether it concerns activities of clubs or individuals, should be mailed to **Dennis Olswang,** Hotel Don, Richmond, Calif. (note change in address). Olswang will appreciate being placed on the mailing list for all local club bulletins or minutes of the meetings.

At a recent meeting of the **Monterey Peninsula Coin Club, R. W. Adcock** was installed as president. Other officers installed include **Mildred Dear,** vice president; **Jerry Johnson,** treasurer; and **Dorothy Dunn,** seeretary.

Meetings are held the third Monday of each month in the Public Library in Monterey.

Members of the **Lake Tahoe Coin Club** heard an interesting talk on paper money by **Mel Fischell** at the June 4 meeting. Fischell highlighted his discussion with an extensive display on his subject.

The **Mother Lode Coin Club** discussed new ways to increase the elub's membership.

Six guests who were vacationing in the area met recently with 13 members to view a display of hubs and dies, and to hear how medals and coins are made.

An interesting innovation was brought out by **Richard Hirshman** of the **Liberty Numismatic Society** by way of a tape recorded reading which he had made at home. Having made the tape recording for a published article in a leisurely and relaxed manner at home, it had a very different feeling from that of a prepared speeeh given in the usual manner.

This opens up a new idea on providing "talks" to clubs, particularly in widely scattered arcas where qualified speakers are not always available for personal appearances.

At a recent meeting of **Diablo Numismatic Society,** members voted

enthusiastically and unanimously to publish a monthly bulletin, named "The Diablo Die Break." The bulletin will be edited by **George A. Bartlett.**

Bartlett said he will appreciate copies of club bulletins from any place in the country from which he could get ideas for future issues. He will exchange bulletins with the clubs who cooperate with him. Replies may be sent to 3673 Hillsborough Drive, Concord.

Modesto-Turlock Coin Club's recent Coin Carnival was a great success, being attended by nearly 2000 persons. A major attraction was the U.S. gold collection exhibit owned by **Rounie Carr,** placed in the non-competitive section. **Sid Cass** won the All-Show award with his post-Civil War U.S. collection display.

The club (which is now a CSNA member) alternates its two meetings each month between the two cities. The first Tuesday of the month the meeting is held in the Hotel Carolyn in Turlock, while on the third Tuesday sessions are held in the Patio, McHenry Avenue, Modesto.

Leslie Moore was elected president of the **Santa Cruz Coin Club** at a recent meeting held at Hackley Hall, with some 28 members and 3 guests present. **Paul Stockes** was elected vice president; **Allan Ward,** treasurer; **Ray Hedrick,** recording secretary; and **Helen Jay,** corresponding secretary.

The club has filed incorporation papers with the Secretary of State in Sacramento.

Newly elected officers of the **Peninsula Coin Club** are **Harold Moberg,** president; **Charles W. Ish,** vice president; **Roy Hill,** secretary-treasurer; and **Hugh W. Dodge** and **George Frost,** board of governors.

Meetings are held on the fourth Monday of each month at the Palo Alto Community Center, 1305 Middlefield Road, Palo Alto.

A new location and new time schedule have been announced by officials of the **Sacramento Valley Coin Club.**

The new site will be the Lt. Lansdale Post 67, Veterans of Foreign Wars Hall, 2784 Stockton Boulevard, Sacramento. Meetings will be held each second and fourth Wednesday of the month.

President **Wayne Wilcox** of **Napa Valley Coin Club** stressed the importance of the NCW theme "Education through Numismatics" in a recent issue of the club's bulletin.

Wilcox stated that all too often collectors are interested only in the monetary values of collections and neglect the educational aspects. One of the major goals of the club is to encourage members to bring exhibits to each meeting.

More than 1000 persons attended the First Annual Coin Fair held by **North Bay Coin Club** in June. President **Walter Wegin** presented the best-in-show award to **Raymond Ellis Jr.** The first prize award in the junior division was won also by Ellis.

Mrs. Reta Hartson, president, topped the list of 1963-64 officers installed at a recent meeting which attracted 95 members and guests. Installed with her were **Thomas Gabriel,** vice president; **Mrs. Jewel Barney,** treasurer; **Ben Allin,** recording secretary; and **Mrs. Margaret Ellis,** corresponding secretary.

San Francisco Coin Club held a recent meeting in the Hall of Flowers, at which time action was taken by members to ban sale of coin reproductions in compliance with the regulations set forth by CSNA. All members and dealers present agreed they would comply.

In an effort to build up attendance and interest in club meetings, a trade board has been set up for each session. This will give members a chance to barter and trade for coins they need.

At the May meeting of the **Pacific Coast Numismatic Society** an excellent talk was given by **Don Thrall** on his subject "Numismatic Railroadiana." His address was highlighted by an outstanding exhibit of coins and medals relating to railroads which were issued as commemorative pieces, money issued by railroads as a circulating media, and railroad securities—stocks and bonds.

A ban on copies, restrikes and replicas was adopted by the society. The

members also voted their full accord with the recent circular letter of the IAPN directed against the importation of gold coin forgeries.

Clifford L. Liss was honored for his outstanding contribution to numismatics at the 48th anniversary banquet-meeting held in June. Liss was presented with an IOU for the book on "So-Called Dollars" by **Charles Kappen,** as soon as it is available from the publisher. The drawing prize, a $20 gold piece, was won by **John Malucelli.** After the dinner, a free game of bingo netted **Les Lodge** a $5 gold piece.

At the July meeting, **Harmon C. Gardner** presented a talk on the smelting of various metals, and of the various metals used in coins. **Cmdr.** and **Mrs. H. F. Bowker** were presented with a congratulatory card, signed by those present, in honor of their 50th wedding anniversary.

Plans for the society's 50th anniversary were discussed; this will be held in conjunction with CSNA's spring 1965 convention to be held in San Francisco and at which time PCNS will be host. A special fund has been started, and at the meeting donations were made by three members.

NEW CLUBS

A coin club has recently been organized for collectors in the Ukiah area. Meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. in the Municipal Clubhouse, Ukiah. The time has tentatively been set for scheduled meetings to be held on the second Monday of each month.

South of the Tehachapis

By CHARLES G. COLVER

NEW CLUB PARADE

Newest club in the San Diego area is **Ocean Beach Coin Club,** which meets the last Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m., in the Ocean Beach Community Center, Santa Monica Avenue. Elected officers include **Clyde Payne,** president, and **Ruth Needing,** secretary. Primary aims of the club are numismatic education, good fellowship at the meetings, and an auction. Bourse tables will not be permitted. The first meeting, June 28, was attended by 36 members.

Word has reached us of the formation of several other new clubs—**La Mirada, L.A. Cointraders, Northrup** and **Space Technician Laboratory.** However, we have no details concerning their organization, officers, meeting dates, and other pertinent data.

COMPTON COINETTE COINED

Compton Coin Club has started publication of a four-page club bulletin. **Wayne Dennis,** editor, states the publication will contain news items and pertinent information about past and future club meetings.

NEW ENTRANCE REGULATIONS

A recent issue of the **San Bernardino County Coin Club's** bulletin announced that each member must bring his latest coin acquisition with him to the meeting and show it to the attendant at the door in order to enter the meeting room. The coin does not need to be rare or particularly interesting—it just has to be the last coin added to the individual's collection.

VENTURA COIN-A-RAMA

Ventura County Coin Club members are working hard in preparation for their third annual Coin-A-Rama to be held Sunday, Oct. 27, at the Ventura Recreation Center, East Main St., Ventura. There will be outstanding displays, about 30 bourse dealers, auction, door prizes and other activities.

NORTH AMERICAN HOBBY SHOW

Four members of **North American Aviation Coin Club** were recently honored with awards for participation in the company sponsored hobby show held in May. The club entry into participation won a second place award; and the four individuals receiving trophies were: **John Paradowski, Bob Axelrod, Mrs. Joy Parrish** and **Frank Schwartz.**

SOUTHERN HUB ANNIVERSARY

Southern Hub Coin Club of Inglewood held its sixth anniversary cel-

ebration Sunday afternoon, July 14. More than 100 members and guests were in attendance. There were 27 cases of competitive displays. Exhibit chairman **Bob Axelrod** presented first prize trophies to **Mrs. Grace Brainard** (gold and commemorative coins of California); **Mrs. Joy Parrish** (world crowns and dollars); and **Mel Kohl** (international coins). A special award was given to **Mel Kohl** for being a first-time exhibitor.

Mrs. Joy Parrish was presented with a special certificate for her participation in Public School Week in Lawndale. She had spent three days at the school exhibiting and discussing her collection of coins and medals of American history.

DINANT SPEAKS ABOUT JAPAN

A talk on medieval Japanese coinage system by **Paul Dinant** highlighted the June meeting of **International Numismatic Society of San Diego.** Dinant stated the unusual gold and silver coins and bars used during that period are now very rare, and are as desirable to the serious Japanese collector as are early American coins to those who specialize in that subject.

FOREIGN COIN CONVENTION

Four California societies devoted to foreign numismatics have initiated plans for the first West Coast convention of purely international flavor. **Harvey Rose** was instrumental in uniting the **California Foreign Coin Club, Azteca Numismatic Society, Society for International Numismatics** and **International Numismatic Society** of **San Diego** into one group for this convention. The convention is tentatively scheduled for the Los Angeles area in June, 1964. Further details will be available later.

TVEDT BY A NOSE

"The Best So Far" was the concensus of opinion of those who attended the 11th Annual Numismatic Show at the Southern California Exposition and San Diego County Fair at Del Mar recently. The coin show was sponsored by **San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council** and **Francis S. Jones,** council secretary, acted as superintendent of the show. **Elmer Tvedt** won the best-in-show award in the senior division with his display of Columbian Exposition medals. **Robert G. Estell** captured the Elsie Wallace memorial trophy with a display of Latin-American Coins; and **Hale Pike** took the junior best-in-show award with his display of U.S. presidential medals.

BAN ON RESTRIKES

Numismatic Association of Southern California has adopted a resolution discouraging the manufacturing and selling of unmarked restrikes and replicas (excluding certain known and catalogued pieces struck before 1950). The minimum accepted marking shall be readable with normal vision, be incused and include one of the following words: replica, copy, facsimile or restrike. A uniface piece will be considered acceptable. In the case of currencies, one of the above words must be printed on one side.

Dealers at NASC conventions are prohibited from displaying, buying, selling or trading any numismatic items which conflict with this policy. Likewise exhibitors shall not display any of these unmarked pieces.

Editor's Note—We have received similar information from many other clubs in California. **CSNA** is doing all in its power to prevent the manufacture, sale and display of these very undesirable unmarked copies.

GLENDALE COIN CLUB

Recently elected officers of **Glendale Coin Club** are—**G. H. Thompson,** president; **J. G. Hamilton, Milton Doctor** and **Daniel Suhrie,** vice presidents; **Irene Hamilton,** secretary; and **Carol Booth** and **Clay Read,** treasurer and assistant treasurer.

The club meets at 8:00 p.m., the third Monday of each month, at the Tuesday Afternoon Club, Glendale.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB

Highlight of the May meeting was a talk by **Lt. Col. Robert M. Miller.** Col. Miller's talk was accompanied by colored slides and an unusual exhibit. He described how he first got started in collecting coins along the "Silk Road" of the Middle East; of some of the finds he had personally made in old ruins; and of coins he had purchased from local peasants and soldiers in the various countries of the Middle East. An interesting point he brought out was that many of the peasants would cut into a coin, which

they had found in a ruined building or in the field, to determine its metal content; and if of gold or silver, would have it melted down and later sell it to the silver or goldsmith in his local market.

A "dry run" for the fall CSNA convention in Santa Barbara was held June 22-23 at the Earl Warren Showgrounds. It was the Santa Barbara Coin Club's fifth annual coin convention; with **Harry Kaplun** as general chairman. From all reports it was an outstanding affair, with 131 cases of displays, 52 bourse dealers and an attendance of more than 2000 persons.

HERE AND THERE

Frank Randall, Long Beach Hobby Show chairman, presented the **Compton Coin Club** with a Certificate of Appreciation for its participation in the 1963 hobby show.

Sid Marks, member of **Los Angeles Coin Club,** won first place with his outstanding entry for National Coin Week competition.

Cyrus Phillips is still on the move with the Bank of America $25,000 coin collection. Recently Cy was host at the new Coronado branch opening.

Jim "Trends" Kelly of Ohio will conduct the auction sale at the NASC convention at the Los Angeles Statler-Hilton next February.

Andrew Verbanec, owner of Western Coin and Supply in Santa Ana recently helped local police capture a burglar who had just stolen $600 worth of coins from his store. Good work, Andy.

The **Vandenberg AFB Numismatic Soeiety** promoted its first coin show in conjunction with National Coin Week. More than 400 persons attended the show.

Mr. and **Mrs. Richard DeMars,** widely known southern California coin dealers, have moved their home to Missouri. They will be missed by their many friends here.

A salvage crew returned a coin collection to **Frank Wynn** when it was raised from 40 feet of water off Redondo Beach. The Wynn's sailing yacht had sunk recently, and the family coin collection was aboard at the time.

LeRoy Borchardt is president of the newly organized **Coin Dealers Clearing House** recently set up in the Los Angeles area to help dealers who have bid boards to screen the bidders who fail to pick up material on which they have bid. Headquarters of the organization is at 10443 S. Normandie, Los Angeles 44.

Robert O. Vineent, executive editor of the Inglewood Daily News, in his column, "ROVin' Around with R.O.V.," gave a short course in the history of numismatics, starting with 2500 B.C.

OTHER CLUB SPEAKERS

Richard Goodson, Lawndale, May, "Know Your Coins." **Abe Kosoff,** Orange County, May, "Territorial Gold." **Harold Donald,** Long Beach, August, "Ancient Coins." **Charles Colver, Santa Ana,** July, "British Coins." **Herbert Bergen,** Santa Ana, August, "Silver Dollars."

Frank Straus, Covina, July, "Civil War Coinage." **Ann Hall,** Long Beach, July, "Women on Coins." **Ben Coon,** Orange County, June, "Gripes of a Numismatist." **Sol Alexander,** International, May, "Mexican Revolutionary Coinage." **Kenneth Young,** Compton, July, "Many Facets of Numismatics."

Charles Colver and **Dan Harley,** Covina, June, "Displaying your Coins." **Mel Fishel,** Southern Hub, August, "Modern Paper Money." **William Willoughby,** Downey, June, "Numismatic Teletype." **Clyde Grimm,** Downey, July, "U.S. Colonials." **Robert Clarke,** Downey, August, "Preparing a New Coin Catalog."

Ernest Hood, Culver City, June, "World Proof Sets." **Lew Upton,** Culver City, May, "Russian Coins." **Richard Goodson,** Culver City, July, "Story Behind Coins." **Kenneth Young,** Culver City, August, "Chinese Dollars." **Karl Brainard,** Torrance, May, "Coins Around the World."

Ralph Mitchell, Torrance, July, "Emperor Norton." **Bruce Linton,** San Bernardino, June, "Canadian Dollars." **Robert Clarke,** San Bernardino, July, "Coins of Japan." **Tom Ward,** San Diego, May, "My Oldest Coin." **Sol**

Alexander, Ventura, June, "Mexican Coinage."

Thomas Wood, Santa Paula, June, "Advantages of Organization." **Henry Clifford,** Torrance, August, "Mormon Coins and Currency." **Douglas Decker,** Astronautics, May, "Coin Investments." **H. E. Willome,** Upland, May, "Lincoln Cents." **William Koonce,** Hollywood YMCA, May, "Medals and Ribbons."

Dr. Alberto Pradeou, Azteca, May, "Mexican Coinage." **Walter Holzworth,** Whittier, June, "Treasure Hunting." **Richard Goodson,** Forty-Niner, July, "The Story Behind Coins." **John Beynon,** SIN, May, "Photographing Coins."

Leroy Myers, Upland, June, "Jefferson Nickels." **Bryan Burke,** San Gabriel Valley, July, "German Inflation Money." **Walter Snyder,** Pico-Rivera, May, "Large Cents." **Sid Marks,** Lawndale, July, "Type Coins."

From the Desk of the Secretary

NEW MEMBERS

1381 CORBIN, Frank H. .....8 Bayview Court, Los Gatos, Calif.
1382 MUELLER, Barbara R. .....523 E. Linden Dr., Jefferson, Wisc.
1383 GABEL, James L. .....P.O. Box 4744, San Francisco 1, Calif.
1384 MARCUS, Gertrude .....P.O. Box 259, Woodland Hills, Calif.
1385 SAHR, Francis J. .....105 Bayside Village, 300 E. Coast Hwy., Newport Beach, Calif.
1386 MONROVIA COIN CLUB .....P.O. Box 64, Monrovia, Calif.
1387 CHAPMAN, John Franklin .....1622 Timothy Ave., Modesto, Calif.
1388 LIVERMORE VALLEY COIN CLUB .....4172 Colgate Way, Livermore, Calif.
1389 MODESTO-TURLOCK COIN CLUB.....P.O. Box 1917, Modesto, Calif.
1390 ABY, Dr. Charles W. .....30 "H" Street, San Rafael, Calif.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

1075 BROCKWAY, Lloyd .....18 Otsego St., San Francisco 12, Calif.
255 CAPPS, Claudia .....c/o K. E. Ritter, LaVeta, Colo.
31 CONNER, W. C. .....4814 No. 34th Dr., Phoenix 17, Ariz.
902 CRISWELL, Grover C. Jr. .....405 Corey Ave., St. Petersburg Beach 6, Florida
1201 DeMERS, Richard .....General Delivery, Buffalo, Missouri
1056 DICKERSON, William T. .....3512 Bentley Place, Spring Valley, Calif.
1240 EARHART, Robert .....4681 Finsen Ave., San Diego, Calif.
797 FALLGREN, Dr. or Mrs. Palmer A. ....1358 Regent St., Alameda, Calif.
1288 FIELD, Jim .....P.O. Box 421, Bandon, Oregon
1284 HALL, Ann M. .....636 E. 118th St., Apt. C, Hawthorne, Calif.
1313 HALL, Foster .....636 E. 118th St., Apt. C, Hawthorne, Calif.
718 HOGUE, William E. .....P.O. Box 373, Sierra Madre, Calif.
842 McCABE, Harold .....2524 - 52nd St., Sacramento 17, Calif.
1305 NEUSE, Daniel Lee .....4917 Marks, Fort Worth, Texas
1021 NEY, Mrs. Pauline D. .....P.O. Box 1355, Santa Monica, Calif.
601 OLSWANG, Dennis .....c/o Hotel Don, 10th & Nevin Sts. Richmond, Calif.
909 PETTERSEN, Mrs. Lois J. .....Box 3500, Parker-Star-Route, Blythe, Calif.
1359 REYNOLD, John R. .....4662 E. Nevada, Fresno 2, Calif.
348 SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY COIN CLUB .....Fred Coops, Jr., Sec., 457 "E," San Bernardino, Calif.
81 SAN DIEGO NUMISMATIC SOCIETY .....Joseph R. Givens, Sec., P.O. Box 11256, San Diego 11, Calif.
1317 SHERLOCK, William H. .....3357 Granada Ave., El Monte, Calif.
530 SMEDLEY, Glenn B. .....1127 Washington Blvd., Oak Park, Ill.

832 SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB .....P.O. Box 3011, Inglewood, Calif.
1300 TENNESEN, Jacob R. .....Box 323, Crystal Bay, Nevada
1299 TENNESEN, Nella Jane .....Box 323, Crystal Bay, Nevada
1120 THOMPSON, John .....695 Russell Ave., Santa Rosa, Calif.
317 VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB.....P.O. Box 3263, Ventura, Calif.
1231 WELLS, David L. .....3530 - 18th St., San Francisco 14, Calif.
1246 YOUNG, Kenneth H. .....1342 Helman, Long Beach 3, Calif.

ADDRESS UNKNOWN

889 BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB
1026 HOLCOMB, Irwin A.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Membership, May 14, 1963	751
New Members, May 14 to Aug. 15, 1963	10
Membership, Aug. 15, 1963	761
Address Unknown	2
1963 Dues Paid	663
1963 Dues Not Paid to Aug. 15, 1963	98

DAN HARLEY

Calendar of Numismatic Events

CALIFORNIA STATE NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

Nov. 7-10, 1963 .....State Convention, Earl Warren Park, Santa Barbara
Harry L. Kaplun, general chairman .....730 Anacapa St., Santa Barbara
Don Jurgensen, bourse chairman ....15 Country Club Drive, Santa Barbara

April 16-19, 1964 .....State Convention, Hotel Claremont, Berkeley
Don T. Thrall, general chairman .....610 Arlington Ave., Berkeley 7

Oct. 22-25, 1964 .....State Convention, Disneyland

Spring 1965 .....State Convention, Hilton Hotel, San Francisco
Milton C. Strauch, general chairman .....77 Westbrook Ave., Daly City

OTHERS

Sept. 14 .....Lake Tahoe Coin Club Festival
Harvey's Wagon Wheel, South End Lake Tahoe

Sept. 20-22 .....Southern Oregon Numismatic Assoc. Show, Roseburg, Ore.
Bill Williams, c/o Umpqua Valley Coin Club, 1635 N.W. Beaumont, Roseburg, Ore.

Oct. 6 .....Diablo Numismatic Society Show
Elk's Lodge, 3994 Willow Pass Road, Concord
Norman Coger, general chairman .....1906 Cavallo Road, Antioch

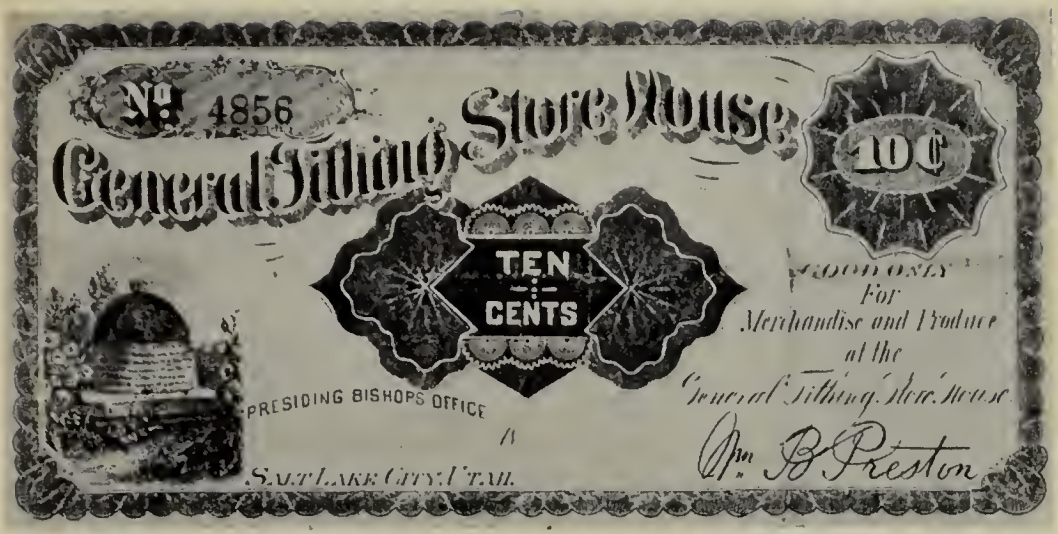
Oct. 20 .....East Bay Coinival, Jack London Square, Oakland
Don D. Crosman, general chairman .....1130 Mountain Blvd., Oakland 11

Oct. 26-27.....San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council sixth annual coinarama
Caribbean Room, El Cortez Hotel, 7th and Ash Sts., San Diego
Richard E. Martin, general chairman .....8316 Lake Ben, San Diego 19
Pearl Johnson, bourse chairman .....4204 Willamette Ave., San Diego 17

Oct. 27 .....Ventura Coinarama, Recreation Center, East Main St., Ventura
Walt Plageman, general chairman .....3963 Madison St., Ventura

Dec. 1 .....Hayward Area Coin Club 12th semi-annual coinfair
Labor Temple, Hayward

Feb. 27 - Mar. 1, 1964 .....Numismatic Association of Southern California 9th annual convention, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles



MORMON NOTES

Pictured above (reduced in size by about one-third) are two of the interesting **Tithing Store House Mormon Notes** from the collection of **Fred R. Marckhoff,** 552 Park St., Elgin, Ill.

Marckhoff is making a detailed study of these early Mormon notes, and already has record of about 200 varieties. He believes, however, that there are almost that many more.

If any of our members have any of these notes, Marckhoff would appreciate advice as to: name of issuer, exact dates, town, color of print and paper, size of note, and any other pertinent data which would assist him in identifying and classifying the note.

———CSNA———

OLDEST FIND

A resident of Webster, New York, reported finding in a roll of dimes a 1 drachme piece of Alexander the Great (356-323 BC). This can in all probability claim to have been the oldest circulation find.

Cayenne sou is the name of a small billon coin issued in the 18th century for French Guiana.

James Kelly, in 1944, offered a complete set of uncirculated Lincoln cents at $100.

INDEX TO CALCOIN NEWS

VOLUME 17 — 1963

Winter ..... 1 to 36
Spring ..... 37 to 80
Summer ..... 81 to 116
Fall ..... 117 to 148

SECTION I — AUTHORS

BEAULIEU, Dorothy E.
- CSNA Library List 110
- Librarian's Report 82, 126
- San Jose Convention 50

BOWER, Ray
- Private Gold Mintage—Denver.. 15

BOWKER, H. F.
- Chinese Coins 93

BURKE, Bryan O. Jr.
- Curator's Comments 13, 52, 87
- Denver ANA Convention 127

COLVER, Charles G.
- Brockage — King of Mint Errors 125
- Coin Club Roster — South of the Tehachapis..... 33
- Future Numismatic Literature in California 23
- Long Beach Convention 20
- South of the Tehachapis..... ..... 30, 61, 106, 138

CULVER, Virginia
- Emergency Monies — Past, Present, Future..... 134
- Exonumists Elect Panosh 27
- SCES Meets with CSNA..... 103

FARIES, Belmont
- The B-Yen, Ryukyu Islands, 1945-1958 39

FAULKNER, Chris
- Trade Goods and the 'Made' Beaver Tokens 90

GYULAI, Dr. Ferenc
- New Methods in Numismatic Photography 45

GOULD, Maurice M.
- The J. S. Ormsby Token..... 14

HARLEY, Dan
- CSNA Membership Directory.... 67
- Early California Small Gold Coins 89
- From the Desk of the Secretary 34, 65, 114, 141

HEDGES, Ken
- Helvetia 94
- World's Smallest Coin 57

JAMES, Stuart
- Case of the Gilded Nickel..... 92

JOHNSON, Charles M.
- Future Money Museum and Numismatic Library for Calif. 24

KAPLUN, Harry L.
- Santa Barbara Convention....87, 128

KAPPEN, Charles V.
- Klinkner-Moise-Patrick 55
- Moise Klinkner Co. 93

LEE, Kenneth W.
- The Convention — A Dealer's Viewpoint 22

LISS, Clifford L.
- President's Message 6, 38

LODGE, Lesley G.
- Editor's Page 2
- Foreign Publications 52
- Index to Calcoin News, Volume 17 — 1963 144

MARCKHOFF, Fred R.
- Has California's First Attempt at Paper Money Been Revealed? 132
- Mormon Notes 143

McARTHUR, R. G.
- Who's Who in California Numismatics
  - Beaulieu, Lloyd Eldon 44
  - Hogue, William E. 10
  - Kaplun, Harry L. 130
  - Knickerbocker, Irving 88

MIRKOVICH. Joseph M.
- California Mission Medals..... 53

OLSWANG, Dennis
- Coin Club Roster — North of the Tehachapis..... 60
- North of the Tehachapis 28, 58, 104, 136
- San Jose Convention 100

OSBORNE, Winn
- President's Report 82, 118

OSTROM, Everett S.
- Swedish Plate Money 7

PATTERSON, Edith A.
- Why I Am a Numismatist..... 96

RULAU, Russell
- French Revolutionary Token Coinage 119
- Scottish Token Coinage 3

STRAUCH, Milton C.
- Andorran Crown 56
- The Union Divided 83

WERLING, Erich
- Historian's Comments 36, 56, 97

WISSLEAD, William
- Historian's Comments 97

—A—

Alexander Gets His Coin..... 62
ANA Election 91, 127
Ancient
Shekels and Talents 16
Andorran Crown
(Milton C. Strauch) 56
Awards, CSNA
Exhibit, Best in Show.....27, 102
Literary 101
Azteca Numismatic Society,
Organization 64

—B—

Ban on Copies, Restrikes and
Replicas 91, 137, 139
Be-Lo-Ce Coin Club, Organization.. 32
Book Releases and Reviews
Art of the Hungarian Money..... 52
Modern Australian and New
Zealand Coins 15
Money Tells the Story 15
Photography of Coins, Medals,
Plaques, etc. 52
British Empire and Commonwealth
Dot Coins of Canada 133
Hudson's Bay Company Early
Days 96
Money of Early French Canada..123
Trade Goods and the 'Made
Beaver' Tokens (Chris
Faulkner) 90
Brockage — King of Mint
Errors (Charles G. Colver).....125
B-Yen, Ryukyu Islands, 1945-
1958 (Belmont Faries) 39

—C—

California
Exonumist Society (see Exon-
umist Society)
First Paper Money (Fred R.
Marckhoff) 132
Mission Medals (Joseph M.
Mirkovich) 53
Small Gold Coins (Dan Harley).. 89
Canada
Dot Coins 133
Hudson's Bay Company Early
Days 96
Money of Early French Canada..123
Trade Goods and the 'Made
Beaver' Tokens (Chris
Faulkner) 90
Case of the Gilden Nickel
(Stuart James) 92
Chase Manhattan Bank News
Releases 126
Chinese Coins (H. F. Bowker)..... 93
Civil War — The Union Divided
(Milton C. Strauch) 83
Coin Club Roster
North of the Tehachapis..... 60
South of the Tehachapis 33
Coinivals, Coinaramas, etc.
East Bay Coin Club 59
Hayward Area Coin Club 58, 105
Lake Tahoe Coin Club 28
Modesto-Turlock Coin Club.....137
Monrovia-Covina Coin Club.....107
North American Aviation
Coin Club 138
North Bay Coin Club 137
Northern California Numismat-
ic Association 29
Numismatic Association of
Southern California 62
Sacramento Valley Coin Club.... 29
San Diego County Inter-Club
Numismatic Council 31, 139
Santa Barbara Coin Club 30, 140
Vandenburg AFB Coin Club.....140
Ventura Coin Club 138
Whittier Coin Club 108
Coins Really Cash 62
Columbian Half Dollar —
An Unfortunate Coin 12
Convair Coin Club,
Tenth Anniversary 108
Conventions, ANA, Denver 127
Conventions, CSNA
Dealer's Viewpoint
(Kenneth W. Lee) 22
Long Beach, Nov. 1962 (31st) 17-26
San Jose, April 1963 (32nd)
.....27, 50, 97-103
Santa Barbara, Nov. 1963
(33rd) 87, 128
Copies, Restrikes and Replicas,
CSNA Ban on 91, 137, 139
Curator's Comments 13, 52, 87

—D—

Daly City Coin Club, Organization 60
Denver ANA Convention
(Bryan O. Burke, Jr.) 127
Diablo Numismatic Society,
Third Anniversary Dinner..... 58
Directory, Membership, CSNA..... 67
Dot Coins, Canada 133
Downey Numismatists,
Second Anniversary 107

—E—

Early California Small Gold
Coins (Dan Harley) 89
East Bay Coin Club
Fifteenth Anniversary 104
Tenth Annual Coinival 59

Editors' Page
(Lesley G. Lodge) 2
Emergency Monies — Past, Present, Future (Virginia Culver) 134
Emmons, Dr., Honored 129
Errors, Brockage (Charles G. Colver) 125
Exonumist Society (California) 27, 103, 109

—F—

Ferndale Hobby Club, Sixth Anniversary Dinner..... 58
Flying Eagle Cent 11
Franc vs. New Franc 80
French Canada, Money of Early....123
French Revolution Token Coinage, 1789-1794 (Russel Rulau).....119
Fresno Numismatic Society, District Fair Participation 28
Future Money Museum and Numismatic Library in California (Charles M. Johnson) 24
Future Numismatic Literature in California (Charles G. Colver).. 23

—G—

Gilded Nickel, Case of (Stuart James) 92
Gold
Early California Small Gold Coins (Dan Harley) 89
Private Mintage — Denver (Ray Bower) 15

—H—

Has California's First Attempt at Paper Money Been Revealed? (Fred R. Marckhoff) 132
Hayward Area Coin Club
Tenth Semi-Annual Coin Fair 58
Eleventh Semi-Annual Coin Fair 105
Heartland Coin Club, Organization 31
Helvetia (Ken Hedges) 94
Historian's Comments (Erich Werling) 36, 56, 97
Historian's Comments (Bill Wisslead) 97
Hudson's Bay Company Early Days 96

—I—

INSSD 'Intercoin' 57

—J—

Johnson, Charles M., in Numismatist 63

—K—

Klinkner-Moise-Patrick (Charles V. Kappen).....55, 93

—L—

Lake Tahoe Coin Club, Festival.... 28
LaMirada Coin Club, Organization 138
Lawndale Junior Coin Club, Organization 61
Librarian's Report 82, 126
Library List 110
Library, Numismatic, and Future Money Museum in California (Charles M. Johnson) 24
Literature, Future Numismatic, in California (Charles G. Colver) 23
Long Beach Coin Club Host to CSNA Convention, Nov. 1962 17-26
Los Angeles Coin Club, Past President's Night 30
Los Angeles Coin Traders, Organization 138

—M—

'Made Beaver' Tokens and Trade Goods (Chris Faulkner) 90
Medals
Astronaut John W. Glenn Jr..... 16
California Mission (Joseph M. Mirkovich)..... 53
Klinkner-Moise-Patrick (Charles V. Kappen)..... 55
Moise Klinkner Co. (Charles V. Kappen) 93
Membership Directory, CSNA..... 67
Methods, New, in Numismatic Photography (Dr. Ferenc Gyulai) 45
Mexico
Alexander Gets His Coin 62
Azteca Numismatic Society, Organization 64
Federico Claveria Honored by Numismatic Society of Mexico 108
Mission, California, Medals (Joseph M. Mirkovich) 53
Modesto-Turlock Coin Club, Coin Carnival 137
Moise Klinkner Co. (Charles V. Kappen) 93
Moise-Patrick-Klinkner (Charles V. Kappen) 55
Money of Early French Canada..123
Monics, Emergency — Past, Present, Future (Virginia Culver)....134
Monrovia-Covina Coinarama.....107
Mormon Notes (Fred R. Marckhoff) 143
Mother Lode Coin Club, Organization 106

Museum, Future Money, and Numismatic Library in California (Charles M. Johnson)..... 24

—N—

National Orange Show 107
Newport Beach Coin Club (see Orange Coast Coin Club)
Nickel, Case of the Gilded (Stuart James) 92
North American Aviation Coin Club, Hobby Show 138
North Bay Coin Club, First Annual Coin Fair 137
North Lake Tahoe Coin Club, Organization 106
North of the Tehachapis (Dennis Olswang)....29, 58, 104, 136
Northern California Numismatic Association, First Annual Convention 29
Northrup Coin Club, Organization 138
Numismatic Association of Southern California, Annual Convention 62
Numismatic Photography, New Methods in (Dr. Ferenc Gyulai).. 45
Numismatist, Why I Am a (Edith A. Patterson) 96

—O—

Obituaries
Hatch, Grant P. 49
Patterson, Robert C. 148
Sanders, I. Newton 25
Ocean Beach Coin Club, Organization 138
Orange Coast Coin Club (Newport Beach), Organization..108
Orange Show, National 107
Oriental
B-Yen, Ryukyu Islands ,1945-1958 (Belmont Faries) 39
Chinese Coins (H. F. Bowker).. 93
Coins Really Cash 62
They're Really Shop Chops.....129
Ormsby, J. S., Token (Maurice M. Gould) 14

—P—

Paper Money
California's First Attempt? (Fred R. Marckhoff) 132
Mormon Notes (Fred R. Marckhoff) 143
Patrick-Klinkner-Moise (Charles V. Kappen) 55, 93
Peninsula Coin Club, Open House..105
Photography, New Methods in Numismatic (Dr. Ferenc Gyulai) 45
President's Message (Clifford L. Liss) 6, 38
President's Report (Winn Osborne) 63, 118
Private Gold Mintage — Denver (Ray Bower) 15

—R—

Restrikes, Replicas and Copies, CSNA Ban on 91, 137, 139
Rulau, Russell
Calcoin News Resignation 57
Tams Journal Editor 9, 127
Ryukyu Islands, The B-Yen, 1945-1958 (Belmont Faries)..... 39

—S—

Sacramento Valley Coin Club, Coin Carnival 29
San Bernardino County Fair..... 30
San Diego County Inter-Club Numismatic Council 31, 139
San Jose Coin Club
Host to CSNA Convention, April 1963 .....27, 50, 97-103
Santa Barbara Coin Club
Coin-A-Rama 30, 140
History of 130
Host to CSNA Convention, Nov. 1963 .....87, 128
Scottish Token Coinage (Russell Rulau) 3
Secretary's Report (Dan Harley) 34, 65, 114, 141
SIN (Society for International Numismatics), History 86
Smallest Coin, World's (Ken Hedges) 57
Solar Coin Club, Organization..... 31
South of the Tehachapis (Charles G. Colver)..30, 61, 106, 138
Southern California Exonumist Society (see Exonumist Society)
Southern Hub Coin Club, Sixth Anniversary 138
Space Technician Laboratory Coin Club, Organization 138
Swedish Plate Money (Everett S. Ostrom)..... 7
Switzerland
Helvetia (Ken Hedges)..... 94

—T—

TAMS Journal, Russell Rulau, Editor 63, 127
They're Really Shop Chops.....129
Tinless Cents 6
Tokens
Klinkner-Moise-Patrick (Charles V. Kappen).....55, 93
French Revolution (Russell Rulau) 119

Trade Goods and The 'Made Beaver' Tokens (Chris Faulkner) 90

—U—

Ukiah Coin Club, Organization.....138
Unfortunate Coin — Columbian Half Dollar 12
Union Divided (Milton C. Strauch) 83
United States
California's First Paper Money? (Fred R. Marckhoff) 132
Case of the Gilded Nickel (Stuart James) 92
Early California Small Gold Coins (Dan Harley) 89
Emergency Monies—Past, Present, Future (Virginia Culver) 134
Flying Eagle Cent 11
Mormon Notes (Fred R. Marckhoff) 143
Ormsby, J. S., Token (Maurice M. Gould) 14
Private Gold Mintage — Denver (Ray Bower) 15
Tinless Cent 6
Unfortunate Coin — Columbian Half Dollar 12
Union Divided (Milton C. Strauch) 83

—V—

Valley of the Moon Coin Club, Organization 106
Vandenburg AFB Coin Club, Coin Show 140
Ventura Coin Club, Coin-A-Rama..138

—W—

Whittier Coin Club, Coinarama....108
Who's Who in California Numismatics (R. G. McArthur)
Beaulieu, Lloyd Eldon 44
Hogue, William E. 10
Kaplun, Harry L. 130
Knickerbocker, Irving 88
Why I Am a Numismatist (Edith A. Patterson) 96
World's Smallest Coin (Ken Hedges) 57

OBITUARY

Robert C. Patterson, or as known to his friends, **"Pat,"** passed away suddenly in June while on a fishing trip in Mexico with his wife Mabel.

"Pat" was a member of several of the local clubs in the Bay Area, as well as holding membership No. 163 in CSNA. He had served as president of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society in 1957 and 1958; and was assistant general chairman of the San Francisco CSNA convention in April 1959. His collection specialties were Leopold the Hogmouth and Mexico; and his other hobbies included playing cards and fishing, at both of which he excelled. He and his wife were the authors of several articles appearing in Calcoin News, and they had attended most of the CSNA conventions.

"Pat" will be missed by his many friends in the numismatic field.

—LGL